

## Uganda to Host the 10TH International Public Procurement Conference (IPPC10)

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# Foreword

Dear Reader,

We are pleased to, once again, bring to you our Quarterly Newsletter, in line with our commitment to engaging with you through this platform.

In this Quarter III edition, we explore a range of topical issues that have shaped the public procurement landscape during the period January to March 2026.

Our lead story turns the spotlight on Uganda as it prepares to host the 10th International Public Procurement Conference (IPPC10) this August. All eyes will be on the country as we welcome global stakeholders to this significant event. We invite you to learn more about how you can be part of this international gathering.

In March, Uganda joined the rest of the world in commemorating International Women's Day on 8th March. In line with this year's theme, we highlight how public procurement is being leveraged to empower women and advance access to justice.

The disposal of electronic waste remains an enduring challenge, both nationally and globally, amid the rapid proliferation of electronic devices such as phones, tablets, and computers. In response, the Authority has taken steps to guide government agencies on effective and responsible e-waste disposal processes.

These and more features make up this edition. To offer a refreshing break from the technical aspects of public procurement and asset disposal, we have also included a leisure page for your enjoyment.

As always, we encourage you to share your feedback or reach out to us on this publication or any matter related to public procurement and the disposal of public assets. We remain at your service.

Enjoy the read.

**Canon Benson Turamye**  
Executive Director



A milestone in institutional transformation as Canon Benson Turamye, Executive Director PPDA together with Board Chairman Mr. Julius K. Ishungisa, launches the PPDA Strategic Plan 2025/26-2029/30, Service Delivery Standards, and Culture Handbook at PPDA Head office Nakasero.

# Uganda to Host the 10TH International Public Procurement Conference (IPPC10)



Uganda is set to take center stage in the global public procurement arena after securing the rights to host the 10th International Public Procurement Conference (IPPC10). The conference will take place from 12th to 14th August 2026 in Kampala, marking a significant milestone for the country's procurement sector.

The successful bid was submitted by the Uganda Management Institute in collaboration with the Uganda Tourism Board on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uganda. This achievement underscores Uganda's growing recognition as a hub for thought leadership and innovation in public procurement.

The International Public Procurement Conference (IPPC) is a globally renowned platform that brings together procurement practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and development partners from over 100 countries. As the world's premier forum in this field, the conference facilitates critical discussions on procurement research, policy, governance, sustainability, and professional practice.

IPPC10 will be convened under the theme:

**“Emerging Paradigm Shift in Public Procurement: Redefining Law, Technology, Governance, Theory, and Practice.”**

This theme reflects the evolving landscape of public procurement and the increasing role of innovation, digital transformation, and governance reforms in shaping procurement systems worldwide.

### Call for Participation

Preparations are underway, and the National Organizing Committee has extended an open invitation to procurement professionals, institutions, and stakeholders across the globe to participate in this landmark event.

In addition, the call for papers and abstracts is now open. Scholars, practitioners, and researchers are encouraged to submit their work through the official IPPC portal:



<https://ippa.org/index.php/abstracts-paper-proposals-ippc9/proposal-submissions-ippc9>

As Uganda prepares to host this prestigious conference, IPPC10 presents a unique opportunity to showcase the country's progress in public procurement, foster knowledge exchange, and strengthen global partnerships. Stakeholders are encouraged to actively participate and contribute to shaping the future of public procurement.

# PPDA Unveils Plan to Standardize Infrastructure Costs Across Uganda

By Hannah Blessed Padde



Road construction workers at work on one of the infrastructural projects commissioned by government of Uganda.



By Hannah Blessed Padde

The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority (PPDA) convened a high-level stakeholder validation meeting on Friday, 6th March 2026 at its Head Office to review and refine the proposed Standardized Unit Cost Framework for Road and Bridge Construction in Uganda. The meeting, held in the Level 7 Training Room, brought together engineers, implementing agencies, policymakers, and members of professional bodies to examine the draft framework and provide input toward its finalization. The initiative forms part of broader government efforts to address persistent concerns about the wide variations in the cost of infrastructure projects across the country.

For several years, stakeholders have raised concern over disparities in the cost of road and bridge construction projects reported in different regions. In response, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development allocated funds to PPDA to undertake a comprehensive study aimed at developing a reliable framework to guide the costing of road and bridge construction projects.

To undertake this assignment, PPDA contracted, a consultant, Kagga & Partners Ltd to conduct a detailed assessment and determine indicative unit costs for various categories of road and bridge construction works in Uganda. The consultant analyzed data from more than 500 completed infrastructure projects implemented between the financial years 2020/2021 and 2024/2025 across different regions. The study also involved an extensive review of procurement records, technical standards, and policy frameworks, particularly those developed by the Ministry of Works and Transport. In addition, consultations were conducted with key stakeholders including Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), cities municipalities, and other implementing agencies involved in infrastructure development.

Opening the meeting, PPDA Director for Strategy and Planning Mike Nsereko noted that the objective of the framework is not merely to generate average cost figures but to provide a structured method for determining infrastructure costs based on clearly defined parameters. The framework adopts a “first principles approach,” where project costs are derived from the fundamental inputs that contribute to construction, including labour, materials, equipment, overheads, and risk allowances.

Delivering the keynote remarks, PPDA Executive Director Canon Benson Turamy emphasized that infrastructure projects account for a significant share of the national procurement budget, adding that ensuring accurate and transparent costing mechanisms is essential to safeguarding public resources. He further observed that the absence of a standardized costing framework has historically made it difficult to determine whether infrastructure projects are reasonably priced. Additionally, variations in terrain, soil conditions, availability of materials, and transportation costs across regions have contributed to



PPDA is championing compliant, resource-aligned infrastructure development to enhance accountability in public resource management and promote efficient, citizen-centred service delivery.

differences in project costs.

The proposed framework therefore recognizes these variations and incorporates key cost drivers into the costing model. Instead of applying a single fixed cost per kilometre, the model analyzes the various construction components such as earthworks, drainage systems, pavement layers, and structural works to generate more realistic and transparent cost estimates.

Findings presented during the meeting revealed several patterns in road construction costs across the country. One of the key observations from the research was that comparing costs on an item-by-item basis proved impractical due to the wide variation in technical specifications for construction activities. For example, drainage works may involve different designs such as concrete drains, stone pitching, or grass-lined channels. Because of these variations, the consultants analyzed broader construction categories rather than individual items to better understand cost structures.

The study also found that the scope of work significantly influences project costs. Projects categorized as upgrades, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or maintenance often require different levels of earthworks, compaction, and pavement structures. As a result, similar projects may have varying costs depending on the technical requirements involved.

Another major finding was that certain construction components consistently account for the largest share of project

costs. Across several datasets from KCCA, municipalities, and national road projects, earthworks, drainage systems, and pavement layers emerged as the main cost drivers. In reconstruction projects in particular, drainage works were found to contribute significantly to overall costs due to the need for redesigning stormwater systems and adjusting road alignments.

Another key outcome of the study was the development of empirical formulas that estimate the expected contribution of different construction components to the total contract value. These formulas provide indicative percentage ranges for various construction series. For example, preliminary works under Series 1000 are capped at a maximum of 10 percent of the total contract value, while major cost contributions are expected from Series 2000, 3000, and 4000, which include earthworks, drainage works, and pavement structures.

According to the consultants, these coefficients will help detect unbalanced bidding practices and improve contract evaluation processes. By establishing reasonable cost ranges for different components of road construction, procuring entities will be able to identify unusual pricing patterns and ensure that contractors submit balanced and realistic bids.

The study also identified other cost drivers that influence infrastructure pricing. These include labour costs, particularly differences between expatriate and local workforce

remuneration, the cost of construction equipment, and the availability of locally sourced materials. Contractors who operate their own quarries or material processing facilities may have lower costs compared to those who rely on imported materials or third-party suppliers.

External factors such as exchange rate fluctuations, regulatory compliance requirements, and financing costs also influence project pricing. For example, imported materials such as bitumen and equipment parts are affected by foreign exchange rates, while contractors often factor high borrowing costs into their bids when financing large infrastructure projects.

PPDA emphasized that the success of the framework will depend heavily on stakeholder participation and technical input from engineers, procurement professionals, auditors, and implementing agencies. Their feedback during the validation meeting will help refine the framework before it is finalized.

Once completed, the framework will be disseminated to government institutions, professional bodies, and academia. PPDA also plans to present it to Cabinet and Parliament as part of broader reforms aimed at improving infrastructure governance. The Authority intends to roll out the framework in the upcoming financial year to guide the costing of future road and bridge projects, ultimately promoting transparency, efficiency, and better value for money in public infrastructure investment.

# Leveraging Public Procurement to Empower Women and Advance Access to Justice

By Canon Benson Turamye



(Sitted L-R) Jenny Kaggwa, Eva Nazziwa Lubowa - Director Human Resource and Administration, Counsel. Rita Namakiika Nangono - Board Member PPDA, Canon Benson Turamye Executive Director PPDA, Dr. Aloysius Byaruhanga, Director Performance Monitoring PPDA together with Moses Ojambo Director Performance Monitoring - Regional Offices pose for a photo moment after the women day celebration at PPDA head offices in Nakasero

On Sunday 8th March 2026, Uganda joined the rest of the international community to celebrate the international women's day. The theme, chosen for the year's celebrations "Scaling up investment to accelerate access to justice for all women and girls in Uganda," is both timely and deeply aligned with the mandate of the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority, PPDA.

The theme therefore strongly resonates with PPDA's ongoing efforts to enhance the participation of women in public procurement, particularly through Guideline No. 11 of 2024 on Reservation Schemes, which promotes the participation of registered associations of women, youth, and persons with disabilities, (PWDs), in public procurement processes. This intervention is intended to ensure inclusive access to opportunities within a sector that accounts for upwards of 60% of national budget that is expended through government procurement.

The main thrust of the Guideline on Reservation Schemes for Women, Youth

and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) is to require Accounting Officers in all Procuring and Disposing Entities (PDEs) to facilitate the participation of these groups in public procurement proceedings. The guidelines provide for implementation of the reservation schemes through two key dimensions: planning and value thresholds.

Under the planning dimension, each PDE is required to reserve at least 15% of its annual procurement plan budget for award to registered associations of women, youth and PWDs. Additionally, PDEs are required to clearly disclose in their procurement plans the procurements that are subject to reservation for these groups. A procurement plan is a public document that can—and indeed should—be accessed by potential beneficiaries. Consequently, all reserved procurements ought to be visible and known to all interested parties.

With regard to value thresholds, Central Government PDEs are required to reserve procurement requirements for supplies, works, consultancy and

non-consultancy services whose value does not exceed UGX 30 million for registered associations of women, youth and PWDs. For Local Government PDEs, procurement requirements for the same categories of supplies, works and services whose value does not exceed UGX 10 million must be reserved for these groups. In instances where there are no registered associations of women, youth or PWDs within a particular local government to provide the required supplies, works or services, the PDE may refer to the national shortlist of registered providers, available on the PPDA website.



Empowering inclusion at scale, PPDA is unlocking opportunities for women, youth, and PWDs through public procurement with 15% of government spend reserved, and contracts up to UGX 30M in central government entities and UGX 10M in Local Governments ring-fenced to drive enterprise growth and participation



Canon Benson Turamy Executive Director PPDA delivering his remarks during the Women's day celebration at PPDA head office in Nakasero

To ensure that the intended beneficiaries fully participate in the scheme, eligible associations of women, youth and PWDs are encouraged to register with both the Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) and the PPDA Register of Providers.

The PPDA is also mindful of the financial constraints that often hinder these special interest groups from participating in public procurement. Accordingly, the guidelines provide measures to address this challenge. For example, instead of submitting bid securities in cash like other bidders, these groups are allowed to submit Bid Securing Declarations. In procurement practice, a Bid Securing Declaration is a written undertaking by a bidder committing to pay a specified fine and to face suspension from public procurement proceedings in the event of violating any of the stated conditions.

Furthermore, the scheme waives the requirement for payment of bidding fees by these special interest groups when obtaining bidding documents.



Canon Benson Turamy Executive Director PPDA poses for a photo moment with Eva Nazziwa Lubowa, Director Human Resource and Administration PPDA, and Counsel. Rita Namakiika Nangono - Board Member PPDA during the celebration of the international women's day

The Authority has undertaken these initiatives in line with section 134 of the PPDA Act 205, which provides that, for the better carrying out of the objectives and functions of public procurement, the Authority shall issue and gazette guidelines.

However, the issuance of the guidelines is not enough. A lot still needs to be done to fully realise the objectives for which it was issued. We do not want, and we do not expect this guideline to be a policy document that can be routinely ignored by PDEs.

Therefore, beyond the inspiring speeches that accompany International Women's Day, our clarion call to stakeholders is to ensure that these commitments are implemented to the letter. For instance, there are oversight bodies that approve procurement plans, such as City and district councils. These bodies have significant representation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs). One would therefore expect that they serve as the eyes and ears of these special interest groups.

It is therefore perplexing when a city or district council—with up to 50% women representation, alongside representatives of youth and PWDs—approves a procurement plan that does not take cognizance of these commitments as provided for in the guidelines. Accounting Officers, policymakers, oversight bodies and all stakeholders must ensure that these guidelines are not merely written into policy documents, but reflected in procurement plans and implemented in practice.

We firmly believe that an economically empowered woman is better positioned to access justice, assert her rights, and contribute meaningfully to national development. By increasing women's participation in public procurement, we are not only strengthening inclusivity but also fostering sustainable socio-economic transformation.

# PPDA issues guideline on e-waste

## New directive sets standards for environmentally responsible disposal of government electronic assets

By Cris Magoba



The new directive ushers in a smarter era of public procurement embedding Life Cycle Costing principles to ensure that government electronic assets are not only acquired and managed efficiently, but also disposed of responsibly

At the turn of the 21st century—and even in the decades preceding it—advances in science and technology were widely viewed as catalysts for higher standards of living and improved livelihoods. These breakthroughs were expected to drive production of top of the range goods and services, ultimately making life easier and more comfortable for humanity.

While this assumption was, and remains, largely true, it has become increasingly clear—sometimes belatedly—that the availability of goods and services improves human welfare only when their production and eventual disposal are sustainable. Indeed, mass production can have adverse, and often irreversible, impacts on both the planet and humanity if sustainability considerations, particularly proper disposal, are neglected. This is a critical lesson that is apparent in procurement and disposal

of public assets, especially with regard to electronics and plastic products.

Therefore, the entire procurement and disposal process must be subjected to careful scrutiny to ensure that citizens do not pay “other prices”—costs that, as experience has shown, can far outweigh the nominal financial expenditure incurred during procurement.

That is why Life Cycle Costing (LCC) is critical in public procurement. LCC is a concept that considers the total cost of procuring, owning, operating, maintaining, and ultimately disposing of an asset or product. In other words, LCC looks at the entire lifespan of an asset—from “cradle to grave.” The focus of this article is the “grave” stage, with particular emphasis on disposal, including decommissioning, and environmental compliance.

Thus, in a significant step towards sustainable public procurement, the

Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority (PPDA) has issued a new guideline on the management of electronic waste (e-waste). The move promotes responsible disposal of obsolete government ICT assets, reinforcing regulatory compliance and environmental protection.

Guideline No. 3 of 2025, issued in line with Section 134 of the PPDA Act, Cap. 205, provides a framework for the disposal of electronic assets and electronic waste (e-waste). The objective of the Guideline is to offer procedural direction to Procuring and Disposing Entities (PDEs) in the disposal of such assets, with a view to safeguarding human and public health and protecting the environment from the adverse effects associated with e-waste, while promoting sustainable procurement practices.

The guideline also delineates items classified as e-waste to include electronic devices such as computers, refrigerators, air conditioners, cellular phones, desk phones, fax machines, consumer electronics – Television sets, monitors, and microwave ovens.

Furthermore, the Guideline aligns with other provisions of the PPDA Act. Section 66 requires PDEs to consider environmental protection, social inclusion, and the stimulation of innovation, while Section 95 prescribes approved methods for the disposal of public assets. It is also anchored on the Electronic Waste (E-Waste) Management Policy for Uganda, issued by the Ministry of ICT in 2012, which seeks to protect public health and the environment, support sustainable development, and promote responsible e-waste management.

At the heart of the new guideline are four key principles designed to reduce harm and to optimise the value of government electronic assets: Reduce, Repair, Re-use, and Recycle.

- **Repair and Re-use:** Equipment that can be fixed and reused may be disposed of through public bidding, auctions, direct negotiations, sale to public officers, or transfer to another government entity.
- **Recycling:** Equipment no longer suitable for its original purpose but capable of being recycled may be disposed of through direct negotiations, conversion into another form for sale, or destruction.
- **Safe Handling of E-Waste:** All e-waste must be managed responsibly. PDEs are required to dispose of e-waste through refurbishers licensed by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), return it to manufacturers or importers where take-back systems exist, or deliver it to licensed e-waste dumping sites.
- **Controlled Destruction:** When destruction is necessary, it must be undertaken by licensed e-waste disposal facilities, which are required to issue a certificate confirming safe and lawful destruction.



Some of the assets that are usually disposed off from various Public offices PPDA has issued a new guideline on the management of electronic waste thus promoting responsible disposal of obsolete government ICT assets

As mentioned earlier, the issuance of this Guideline comes at a time when the world is grappling with challenges of mass production and limited safe disposal technologies. Substances from e-waste, such as lead, mercury, and cadmium are known to contaminate soil, water, and air when improperly disposed of. Beyond health risks, irresponsible disposal leads to significant economic loss. Valuable materials such as gold, silver, and copper are discarded, and only a fraction of e-waste is recycled, contributing to resource depletion and climate change.

Furthermore, the Guideline is anchored on the prevailing and well-documented unsafe and hazardous disposal practices observed among some PDEs. These include dumping e-waste on land or into water bodies, mixing it with general waste, open burning or heating, stripping and shredding, and manually disassembling. According to scientists, these practices release toxic pollutants into the air, soil, water, and dust. Open burning and heating are known to be particularly dangerous, generating fumes that can travel long distances, exposing communities far from the disposal site to harmful substances.

With this guideline, the Authority is taking a decisive step to ensure that government electronic assets are disposed of safely, sustainably, and responsibly. Accounting Officers in all PDEs will be central to the successful implementation of this Guideline. It is important to note that Section 9 of the PPDA Act, among other things, empowers the Authority “to investigate and act on complaints received from members of the public in relation to a procurement or disposal process.”

# Procurement Round Table Discussion Held at Makerere University Business School (MUBS) – Nakawa



The inaugural Procurement Round table discussion organized by Makerere University Business School Procurement Association under the theme Leveraging Technology for Effective Procurement and Incorporating Sustainability in Procurement and Supply Processes

On Friday, 27th February 2026, the Authority participated in the inaugural Procurement Round Table Discussion held at Makerere University Business School (MUBS) – Nakawa. The engagement was organized by the Makerere University Business School Procurement Association (MUBSPA) with support from the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED), the Institute of Procurement Professionals of Uganda (IPPU) and MTN Uganda.

The round table convened key stakeholders from both the public and private procurement spheres. Notable participants included Dr. Isaac Kyaligonza, Commissioner Public Procurement at MOFPED and Member of the PPDA Board; Mrs. Sharon Nyaika, Head of Supply Chain Department at MTN Uganda; Mr. Kenneth Kawuki, Head of Procurement at Pearl Bank Limited (formerly Post Bank Uganda); Mr. Nicholas Kabanda representing IPPU; Mr. George William Kalette, Head of Procurement at Mengo Secondary School; and Mr. Daniel Olero from MOFPED.

Held under the theme, “Leveraging Technology for Effective Procurement and Incorporating Sustainability in Procurement and Supply Processes,” the discussion attracted students from Year One to Year Three at MUBS, as well as participants from Kyambogo University, Kampala International University and other invited stakeholders. The dialogue provided a practical interface between regulators, practitioners and future procurement professionals.

Representing the Authority, Senior Officer Procurement and Disposal Capacity Building, Dalia Hassam, provided a comprehensive overview of public procurement in Uganda, outlining the mandate of the Authority and the regulatory framework guiding Procuring and Disposing Entities (PDEs). The presentation highlighted the Authority’s strategic adoption and leverage of technology through key systems, including the Electronic Government Procurement (eGP) system, Government Procurement Portal (GPP), Contract Management System (CMS), electronic Reporting (e-Reporting) and the Electronic Management Information System (EMIS).

Emphasis was also placed on the integration of Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) considerations into public procurement processes.



Dalia Hassam Senior Officer: Procurement and Disposal Capacity Building PPDA delivering his remarks during the inaugural Procurement Round Table Discussion organized by Makerere University Business School Procurement Association MUBSPA at Makerere University Business School MUBS

These aspects have been embedded in the Standard Bidding Documents and are prioritised during capacity building initiatives for PDEs, as well as during contract audits, performance audits, bid preparatory audits and investigations. The discussion underscored the importance of aligning procurement practices with sustainable development objectives.

In concluding the engagement, it was reiterated that public procurement accounts for over 60% of the national budget and must therefore be strategically leveraged as a driver of sustainable national development. The round table marked an important step in strengthening collaboration between academia, regulators and industry players in advancing professional, technology-driven and sustainable procurement practices in Uganda.

# FACTS, FIGURES AND TIT-BITS

*Did you know?*

In a landmark step towards strengthening accountability in public procurement, the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority was recently empowered to prosecute offences under the PPDA Act, Cap 205.

The development follows accreditation of PPDA legal staff as public prosecutors by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

This move significantly strengthens enforcement of procurement laws in Uganda

The decision to accredit prosecutors from the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority is grounded in law.

Article 120(4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda allows the DPP to delegate prosecutorial powers.

Section 223(2) of the Magistrates Courts Act allows qualified public officers to be appointed as prosecutors.

This reform strengthens enforcement of procurement laws.

Previously, the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority could only issue directives or recommend sanctions for procurement malpractice.

Now, with prosecutorial powers, the Authority can directly pursue legal action against offenders.

This marks a shift from indirect enforcement to real legal accountability.

Under Section 129 of the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, offences that may now be prosecuted include:

- Bid rigging and collusion
- Obstructing procurement investigations
- Failure to provide required procurement documents
- Conflict of interest in procurement decisions
- Corrupt or fraudulent procurement practices

Public procurement must remain transparent and lawful

The prosecutorial mandate of the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority applies to all actors involved in procurement.

These include:

- Accounting Officers
- Contracts Committee members
- Evaluation Committee members
- Procurement and Disposal Unit staff
- Private providers involved in procurement fraud

Accountability applies to everyone in the procurement chain.

Public procurement is a legal responsibility, not a personal opportunity.

With prosecutorial powers now granted to the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority, violations of procurement laws will attract criminal prosecution in addition to administrative sanctions. PPDA remains committed to its mantra:

*“Regulating for Results.”*

# COFFEE BREAK



## SAGACIOUSLY SPEAKING

“The greatest mistake you can make in life is to be continually fearing you will make one.”

**Elbert Hubbard (June 19, 1856 – May 7, 1915)**  
American writer, publisher, artist, and philosopher.

“Man is not what he thinks he is; he is what he hides.”

**Georges André Malraux (November 3, 1901 – November 23, 1976)**  
French novelist, member of the French Resistance, and art theorist.

“The hardest thing is making the decision to act; the rest is just tenacity.”

**Amelia Earhart (July 24, 1897 – disappeared July 2, 1937; declared dead January 5, 1939)**  
American aviator.

“If you can’t explain it simply, you don’t understand it well enough.”

**Albert Einstein (March 14, 1879 – April 18, 1955)**  
German-born theoretical physicist.

“A clever person solves a problem. A wise person avoids it.”

**Albert Einstein**

“Any fool can know. The point is to understand.”

**Albert Einstein**

“Gravitation is not responsible for people falling in love.”

**Albert Einstein**



# THIS IS NO LAUGHING MATTER

*The greatest mistake you can make in life is to be continually fearing you will make one.*  
**Elbert Hubbard** (June 19, 1856 – May 7, 1915)  
 American writer, publisher, artist, and philosopher.

*“Man is not what he thinks he is; he is what he hides.”*  
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*“Any fool can know. The point is to understand.”*  
**Albert Einstein**

*“Gravitation is not responsible for people falling in love.”*  
**Albert Einstein**

*“It's not the problem of the wine if a fool takes it and staggers in the forest.”*

*"Two people can damage a society: the one who knows and doesn't talk, and the one who doesn't know and talks."*

**Anonymous**

*"To be kissed by a fool is stupid; to be fooled by a kiss is worse."*

*"Whoever said that money can't buy happiness simply didn't know where to go shopping."*

*"It is useless to try to hold a person to anything he says while he's madly in love, drunk, or running for office."*

**Shirley MacLaine**

*"As you get older, three things happen. The first is your memory goes, and I can't remember the other two."*  
**Norman Wisdom** (Norman Joseph Wisdom, February 4, 1915 – October 4, 2010)  
English actor, comedian, musician, and singer.

*"The secret of staying young is to live honestly, eat slowly, and lie about your age."*



**PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND DISPOSAL  
OF PUBLIC ASSETS AUTHORITY**  
*“Regulating for Results”*

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